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No. 1.

## COINS OF MARCUS BRUTUS.

AMONG the coins of the Roman Republic, there are few if any more interesting than those of Marcus Brutus. Prof. Anthon, of New York, who has a large collection of Roman coins, furnishes us with the following description of fourteen coins of that period, from his cabinet, struck between the assassination of Caesar, B. C. 44, and the defeat and death of Brutus, at Philippi, B. C. 42. The list corresponds in order with Boutkowski's arrangement, in his "Dictionnaire Numismatique," to which reference is made.—EDS.

No. 1. (Bout. 199.) Denarius. Head of Brutus, with legend, BRVT. IMP (Brutus Imperator) L. PLAET SEST (Lucius Plaetorius Cestianus, his legatus, or lieutenant-general.) Rev. Between two daggers, a cap of liberty; beneath, EID. MART (Eidus Martiae, Ides of March.)

No. 2. (Bout. 203.) Den. BRVTVS beneath a sacrificial axe, cup, and knife. Rev. LENTVLVS SPINT beneath an augur's vase and staff. Lentulus Spinther followed Brutus and Cassius into Asia, and was their faithful proquaestor. This coin, struck in Asia, commemorates his augurship and the priesthood of Brutus.

No. 3. (Bout. 204.) Den. CASCA LONGVS Head of Neptune. Rev. BRVTVS IMP Victory marching over a broken sceptre, holding a palm-branch and wearing a diadem. A coin of the "envious Casca," foremost of the assassins of Caesar. He was lieutenant of Cassius, and again of Brutus.

No. 4. (Bout. 206.) Den. BRVTVS Head of Lucius Junius Brutus. Rev. AHALA Head of Servilius Ahala. A coin of Marcus Brutus, who claimed, on the father's side, descent from Lucius Brutus, and on that of his mother Servilia, from Servilius Ahala, thus uniting the blood of two tyrannicides. This Ahala killed B. C. 439, Maelius, the wealthy plebeian, on pretence that he was plotting against the state. The likeness of Lucius Brutus was taken by Marcus from that brazen statue which stood, with sword drawn, in the capitol among the kings, and on which some one wrote, while Caesar was attacking the Roman constitution, "utinam viveres." (Would that thou wert alive!)

No. 5. (Bout. 207.) Den. LIBERTAS Head of Liberty. Rev. BRVTVS beneath Lucius Brutus, advancing between two lictors, and preceded by an apparitor. Another coin, on which Marcus refers to his supposed ancestor, the consul.

No. 6. (Bout. 210.) Den. COSTA LEG (Legatus) Laureate female head. Rev. BRVTVS IMP A trophy. Nothing is known of Pedanius Costa, except

from this coin, whence it appears that he was lieutenant of Brutus. The trophy is thought to relate to the victory of Brutus over the Bessi, a Thracian people allied to the triumvirs, after which he took the title of Imperator.

No. 7. (Bout. 211.) Den. PIETAS behind a female head. Rev. ALBINVS · BRVTI · F beneath two clasped hands holding a winged caduceus.

No. 8. (Bout. 212.) Den. Helmeted head of Mars. Rev. Same legend as No. 7. Two Gallic trumpets, of the kind called "carnyx," crossed; a circular shield above the intersection, and an oval one below.

No. 9. (Bout. 213.) Den. A · POSTVMIVS · COS Head of an aged man. Rev. ALBINV BRVTI · F in two lines, in a wreath of wheat-ears.

Aulus Postumius, whose head (copied, probably, from the waxen image in the atrium of the Gens) is on the obverse of No. 9, conquered, when dictator, B. C. 498, the Latins in the battle of Lake Regillus. Decimus Brutus, son of Decimus, and one of the most ungrateful of the assassins of Caesar, who had promised him the government of Cisalpine Gaul, had been adopted by A. Postumius Albinus, consul B. C. 99, and a descendant of the dictator. Hence he is called on Nos. 7, 8 and 9, "Albinus, son of Brutus." Besieged in Mutina by Antony, relieved by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, both of whom, however, were killed, but unable to make head against the second triumvirate, he attempted to join Marcus Brutus in Macedonia, which seems to be the only reason for placing his coins among those of Marcus. Deserted and betrayed, he was put to death, B. C. 43, at the command of Antony, by a Gallic chief. The wreath of wheat-ears indicates that Brutus belonged to the arval priesthood, who offered sacrifices for the fertility of the fields.

No. 10. (Bout. 214.) Den. LEIBERTAS · Female head. Rev. CAEPIO · BRVTVS PRO COS Lyre, between a plectrum and a branch of laurel hung with fillets.

No. 11. (Bout. 217.) Den. L · SESTI · PRO Q Female head, veiled. Rev. Q · CAEPIO BRVTVS PRO COS A tripod between an axe and a sacrificial cup. The legends signify, "Lucius Sestius, Pro-quaestor," and "Quintus Caepio Brutus, Pro-consul." It may not be generally known that Marcus Brutus, when adopted by his maternal uncle, Q. Servilius Caepio, took the name Caepio, or Q. Caepio Brutus. Sestius, though ultimately reconciled to Augustus, was remarkable for his admiration of Brutus. The latter took the title of pro-consul by authority of the Senate, when he was maintaining their cause in Asia.

No. 12. (Bout. 219 bis.) Den. L · PLAET · CEST Female head, veiled and laureate, bearing the modius, or grain-measure, the symbol of abundance. Rev. BRVT · IMP Axe and sacrificial cup. For Lucius Plaetorius Cestianus, see No. 1.

No. 13. (Bout. 220.) Den. PANSA Mask of the god Pan. Rev. ALBINVS · BRVTI · F Two hands clasped, holding a winged caduceus. The head of Pan is an allusion to the name Pansa; and the history of Decimus Brutus has been sufficiently discussed under Nos. 7-9.

No. 14. (Bout. 222.) Gold Stater. Moneta Castrensis, or Camp Money. ΚΟΣΩΝ Brutus, between two lictors, moving to the left. Rev. Eagle standing on a sceptre and holding a crown in its right raised talon. Coined in Cossea (Thrace) as the legend denotes, by order of Brutus.

Boutkowski (pp. 92, 93) gives a full account of this coin. Brutus, according to Appian, in passing through Macedonia, coined the treasures which Polemocratia, queen of Thrace, had deposited with him.

These fourteen coins are almost all in remarkably fine condition. They are also all genuine, except, unfortunately, No. 1. This, the only one bearing the portrait of Brutus, we are compelled to stigmatize as suspected, or, in all probability, false. It was, however, purchased for \$19 in the Middleton Sale, October, 1874, in the catalogue of which it is No. 645, both sides being photographed in the plates. This would be a very moderate price for the piece, if it were genuine, since Boutkowski values it at 500 francs. But M. Gaston Feuardent, who has seen it, considers it a fabrication of the 16th century. Such are the risks which collectors run, especially in regard to the rarer coins, which it is not easy to become acquainted with, or test by comparison.

### MAUNDY MONEY.

THIS money was issued to conform to the old custom of distributing the royal bounty on Maundy Thursday, which is the day before Good Friday. It is a day set apart from time immemorial, upon which the Queens of England publicly bestow alms on the poor, and as London is strictly the only royal residence, the custom is only observed in London. The number of beneficiaries of each sex corresponds to the present age of the Queen, and they are aged, disabled, and meritorious poor, recommended by the clergy of London. Once on the Queen's list, they remain on it through life.

The word *Maund* signifies basket, and it was formerly the custom of the queens to bestow a basket of provisions on each beneficiary; this has now been commuted into money, shoes, stockings and clothing. The money is in an old fashioned purse made for the purpose, and is in the form of silver pennies, the amount averaging forty shillings to each person. The donation is accompanied with prayers, specially composed for the occasion, singing of anthems, and a procession of the dignitaries of the Church to the steps of the altar of the Whitehall Royal Chapel, where the gifts are bestowed. This ceremony is a relic of the times when a sovereign of England had brought before him as many poor persons as he was years old, whose feet he washed with his own hands, afterwards causing to be distributed among them his majesty's *maunds*. A coin of George II. Maundy money is described below:—

Obv. GEORGIUS II DEI GRATIA. The laureated bust of the King from the left, in Roman mantle. Rev. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. 3 surmounted by a crown. 1740. Size 11. Silver. Threepence.

R. S.

*Mount Vernon Street.*

WE believe that antiquaries are divided as to the derivation of the word Maundy, as used in the name Maundy-Thursday. The custom of washing the feet of the poor and giving a "dole" on this day can be traced back much earlier than its practice by the English monarchs, and it is somewhat doubtful whether the *maunds* or *baskets* containing these gifts gave the name to the day. Other princes beside the English rulers adopted the custom, following the example of the Roman Pontiff, by whom the washing of the feet is still continued. The act itself is of course based on the conduct of the Saviour, as related in St. John's Gospel (xiii. 4-12) on the evening



of the institution of the Supper, and of the *commandment* to "do this in remembrance of" Him. This gave the name to the day, *Dies Mandati*, or Day of the Commandment; whence Mandy or Maundy-Thursday, and Maundy money, given on that day,—according to those who hold this theory; in support of which they adduce passages from books of the time of Wickliffe and earlier, where the word Maundy is used instead of mandate or command.

## THE OLDEST OF MODERN MEDALS,

AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE "CARRARIA" SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York, Mr. A. Balmanno, one of its Vice-Presidents, exhibited, from his own cabinet, a Medal of great interest, very probably the earliest of modern medals, bearing its date conspicuously, and having a relation to the well known "Carraria" Series. Its nature, and the relation in question may be best understood from a description of the piece, followed by a translation of the account of them given by Bolzenthall, in his "Skizzen zur Kunstgeschichte der Modernen Medaillen-Arbeit, Berlin, 1840, pp. 33, ff.

C. E. A.



DESCRIPTION. Bronze. (In Gothic characters) ✠ MARCUS • SESTO • ME • FECIT : U : Laureate bust, draped, to the left; in front of the face a monogram composed of o and n. Rev. (Gothic) • VENETIA • • PAX • TIBI ✠ Full length female figure, draped, standing full-front on a six-spoked wheel, holding in

her left the staff of a pennon. In the field, to the left of the female figure, 13; to the right, 93. Size 21.

"Repeatedly," writes Bolzenthall, "has the question been started, which is the oldest Medal that exists, and it has been differently answered. Cicognara has declared it to be a piece, on which are seen a laureated head and the date, expressed in Arabic numerals, 1393; in the head he recognized a portrait of Galba. \* \* \* \* \* The Medal cited by Cicognara must, however, give up its place of honor to another, which relates to the re-capture of the city of Padua by Francesco Carrara, and is furnished with the date, 1390. This latter is the workmanship of one and the same hand with several other very similar ones which have reference to this Carrara, and with the one cited by Cicognara, as is apparent by ocular evidence from comparison of the pieces. It might thence be inferred that the Medal of 1393 also relates to the Carrara family: and if it were referred to Francesco Carrara, who, after many contests with the Venetian republic, came to his end in prison in the year 1393, and the laureled head on the obverse were admitted to be the portrait of this Carrara, which is almost compulsory when it is compared with the portrait on the Medal of 1390; then the legend on the reverse, VENETIA PAX TIBI would find an unforced interpretation.

"On the obverse of this Medal stand the words: MARCVS SESTO ME FECIT V., according to which Marco Sesto appears to be the author of all these pieces of 1390 and 1393. \* \* \* \* \* In regard to Marco Sesto nothing certain can be ascertained; the conjecture that he was the painter, Marco Basaiti of Friuli, who was born at Sesto in Friuli, and might thence take his

surname, has received no confirmation whatever. Had the identity of these persons been established, the above-mentioned pieces referring to Francesco Carrara, would have been produced at the beginning of the sixteenth century, at which time this painter is admitted to have lived. But quite apart from this, it remains nevertheless doubtful whether they are of the time which is mentioned upon them; for not only do the Arabic numerals excite some suspicion, but also the character of the work speaks against it. Those Medals which relate to the Carraras appear to belong to the so-called restored Medals, many of which are thought to have been caused to be struck in the sixteenth century by the Papafava family, which sprang from the house of Carrara, and still existed in Venice in the second half of the last century. They might well be placed in the class of those works of that celebrated line, whose origin, according to the date which they bear, falls in an even earlier time, but which are so certainly of more recent origin, that Brunati, who has collected the memorials of the Carrara family with diligence and success, rejects them without hesitation."

### MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XII. p. 97.]

CCLXXV. Obverse, Bust of Washington, in civilian dress to left, three-quarters facing; on the edge of the bust, in small sunken letters, KEY: below the bust in small figures, 1732-1799. Reverse, The square, compasses and rule, in an open wreath of acacia and olive: over the head of the compasses a radiant star of six points, on which is the letter G sunken. Legend, FORTITUDE, PRUDENCE, JUSTICE. At the bottom, near the edge, between the points of the compasses, in very small letters, HARZFELD'S SERIES. Silver and bronze. Size 21. The dies were by W. H. Key; issued by S. K. Harzfeld, Philadelphia, 1878. The obverse is found with a reverse not Masonic.

CCLXXVI. Obverse, As reverse of CCLXXIV. Reverse, Incused inscription, STRUCK IN THE | MAIN BUILDING | OF THE INTERNATIONAL | EXHIBITION, | PHILA. | ON THE FIRST STEAM | COINING PRESS | USED BY THE | U. S. MINT. in nine lines, the first, sixth and ninth curving: around the field a border, on which is a vine of ivy leaves and berries. Edge milled. Silver and brass. Size 12. It is said but fifty were struck in each metal.

CCLXXVII. There is another medalet like the above, except reverse has date 1877 at the bottom outside the inscription; it is pierced for a ring; it is said only twenty or twenty-five were struck, when the reverse die broke. The obverse is defaced, whether from a fault in the die, or from the manner of striking the reverse, I am unable to decide. White metal.

CCLXXVIII. Obverse, Bust of Franklin, to left, under which in extremely small letters, MERRIAM. Legend, above, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and below, BORN JAN. 17. 1706. Reverse, View of the Boston Temple as on obverse of XXI. This Medal is very rare; less than thirty were struck. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 19.

CCLXXIX. Obverse, As obverse of CCLXXVIII. Reverse, As reverse of XXI. Only ten were struck. Bronze. Size 19.

CCLXXX. Obverse, Clothed bust of Lafayette to right. Legend, on the left, GENERAL and on the right, LAFAYETTE. Below the bust in small

letters, N. Y. M. C. SERIES NO. 2 (for New York Medal Club.) Reverse, Masonic emblems, in wreath, as reverse of XXXVII. Only ten sets were struck in silver and copper, and a few in bronze: the dies were then destroyed. Size 20.\*

CCLXXXI. Obverse, Clothed bust of Lafayette to right: on the edge of the shoulder in very small letters, W. H. KEY, F. Legend, on the left, GENERAL and on the right LAFAYETTE in perpendicular lines. Under the bust, in a curving line, 1757-1834 Reverse, The square, compasses and rule, and radiant star with G, similar to reverse of CCLXXV, but instead of a wreath a sprig of olive on the right and acacia on the left, their stems crossed under the rule. No legend. Under the angle of the square, HARZFELD'S SERIES in small letters. Silver and bronze. Size 18½. (See plate.) The obverse is also found with a reverse not Masonic.

CCLXXXII. Obverse, The All-seeing eye, surrounded by rays, below which SOCRATES □ N.º 595. INSTITUTED, JUNE 28<sup>TH</sup> 1866 in four lines, the first and third curving, and the last extending more than half around the lower edge of the Medal. Reverse, Similar to reverse of CCLXVI, but the radiant All-seeing eye at the top, and the band with the legend are wanting. Silver and perhaps other metals. Size 24.

CCLXXXIII. Obverse, A shield, paly of thirteen, gules and argent, a chief azure; on the shield an elliptical tablet, containing the square and compasses, within which is the letter G. The shield is placed upon a "glory" of six United States flags—the stars and stripes of two appearing on the sides, and the spear heads of the staves and the 'unions' of the others behind them. Above is a ribbon with the words 43<sup>D</sup> REG<sup>T</sup> M. V. M. and below it are two crossed swords, around which is draped a sash, and two muskets crossed behind them. Near the bottom in small letters, EDLER. Reverse, **New Berne** NORTH CAROLINA, **McClellan Lodge** UNDER DISPENSATION FROM M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS. 1863. The name of the Lodge is on a large scroll, and "under dispensation from" on a smaller one: the whole arranged in nine lines, all curved. Silver. Size 25. Very rare. Struck for an army Lodge in the 43d Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, which served in North Carolina. It was suspended by rings from a clasp bearing a tiger's head, the emblem of the Boston Light Infantry, by which the Regiment was recruited. The obverse is usually found with a name engraved.

CCLXXXIV. Obverse, View of the new Masonic Temple in Philadelphia. Legend, above, NEW MASONIC TEMPLE and below, PHILADELPHIA. Reverse, The square and compasses, above which is the radiant All-seeing eye. Legend, DEDICATED SEPTEMBER 26 A. D. 1873. A. L. 5873 ... Copper, bronze, brass, and perhaps other metals. Size 24.

CCLXXXV. Obverse, View of the new Masonic Temple. Legend, beginning near the top of the temple, on the left, and reading downwards, (in opposite direction to the preceding,) NEW MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA Reverse, The square and compasses, within which is the letter G: above is the radiant All-seeing eye, (the rays longer in proportion than in the preceding.) Legend, reading as on obverse, DEDICATED SEPT. 26 A. D. 1873. A. L.

\* Ten sets in silver and copper and a few in bronze were struck of this Medal with Obverse, Bust of Lafayette, and Reverse, Bust of Washington in semi-wreath; semi-

circle of thirteen stars above, N. Y. MEDAL CLUB SERIES No 1 below. Same size. This reverse die was also destroyed.



5873. Silver, brass, and probably other metals. Size 13. The dies are said to have been cut by J. W. Kline of Philadelphia.

CCLXXXVI. Obverse, As obverse of CCLXXXV. Reverse, J. HENRY GERCKE WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER 1206 PINE ST PHILA. in five lines, all but the third curving. White metal. Size 13.

CCLXXXVII. Obverse, View of the Masonic Temple, Springfield, Mass. Legend, on the left MASONIC and on the right, TEMPLE. Reverse, A double triangle, "braced," forming a six-pointed star, enclosing the square and compasses, within which is the letter G: behind, are two crossed swords, their hilts at the bottom on each side of the lower point of the star, and their points appearing above. Legend, above, DEDICATED JUNE 24 1874 and below, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Borders beaded. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 17½. We are informed that the dies for this Medal were cut by J. A. Bolen, and only a few were struck (it is said but five in bronze) when they broke. The Medal is scarce in white metal, and very rare in silver.

CCLXXXVIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G: an olive-branch entwined with the compasses: under the square, DE WITT CLINTON G. M. below which is a level. Legend, OLIVE BRANCH □ NO 39 CHARTERED 5813. Reverse, View of a building erected for a Masonic temple and afterwards used as a school house.\* Legend, THE OLD ROUND HOUSE, LE ROY, N. Y. In exergue, ERECTED 1826 DEMOLISHED 1857 in two lines, the second curving. Silver, (four only†) bronze, copper and white metal. Size 22. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York, and the Medals struck by order of Thomas Warner of Cohocton, N. Y., in 1877, an initiate and member of Olive Branch Lodge.

Mr. Warner afterwards had a second die of the reverse, or "Round House," cut, differing from the above in having the perspective of the building altered; there are slight changes in the tower, and the building is surrounded by a circle, outside of which is the legend, as in the first; and the words in exergue of first die are in the second added to the legend at the bottom, with a period after each date. The size and metals are the same.

CCLXXXIX. Obverse, A diadem, through which passes a cross of Calvary; above, NEW YORK and below, JUNE 2. 1875. Around is a circle of dots, outside of which is the legend above, ✠ YORK COMM'D'Y N° 55. N. Y. ✠ and below, ST. JOHN'S COMM'D'Y N° 9. N. J. The field is roughened. Above, attached to the planchet, is a bar, 15 by 5, on which DEDICATION. Reverse, Plain. The Medal is in the form of an ellipse. Silver-plated. Size 20 by 26. Struck for use at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in New York.

CCXC. Obverse, A circle in which LAKE CITY, FLA in three lines. Legend, outside the circle, LAKE CITY LODGE N° 27 ✠ Reverse, A plumb, level and square, above which is the radiant All-seeing eye. No legend. Brass and copper. Size 18. Scarce. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York.

\* The Old Round House at Le Roy was distinguished in that neighborhood, from the circumstance that William Morgan, whose abduction and murder were charged upon Masons, (which gave rise to the Anti-Masonic excitement of 1826 and following years,) is said to have aided in its erection, as an operative Mason. The reverse is found with an obverse not Masonic;—within a wreath of oak leaves, a burning lamp above the inscription, DEDICATED

TO THE SCHOLARS WHO RECEIVED INSTRUCTION WITHIN ITS WALLS in seven lines.

† Two of those struck in silver had obverse as above and reverse blank. On one of these Mr. Warner had the date of his initiation engraved, and on the other the names of the eight gentlemen who were "the founders of the 'Old Round House,' all Knights Templar," as he has kindly informed me.

CCXCI. Obverse, Bust of Dr. Kane to right over a tablet, representing an Arctic scene, — a ship, careened among icebergs. On each side of the tablet are two American flags; below the tablet, very small, G. H. LOVETT N. Y. Legend, DR. ELISHA KENT KANE, THE GREAT ARCTIC NAVIGATOR, U. S. N. Reverse, As reverse of CCLXVI. Borders reeded. Bronze and white metal. Size 32.

CCXCII. In the form of a shield, with floriated border. Obverse, On a field gules, a chevron between three castles argent: on the chevron a pair of compasses extended: over the arms, on a ribbon, ST JOHNS LODGE, and beneath, on another ribbon, CHARTERED A. L. 5733. Reverse, Plain, usually engraved with name and date. Gold. Length, 30, width 24. Very rare. This is a "member's jewel" of St. John's Lodge, Boston, which is the oldest Lodge in America, and was struck about 1858.

CCXCIII. Obverse, Within a border composed of eight thistles and as many thistle leaves, forming a star, a circle of green enamel surrounding a field of blue enamel on which is a cross of St. Andrew in white enamel; the cross and field have a narrow edge of gold. Legend, above, ST ANDREW'S LODGE and below, ★ 1756 ★ in gold letters on the green circle. Reverse, Plain, engraved with name and date. Gold. Size of the circle, 18. To the two lower leaves is attached a chain which suspends a dragon rampant, of gold, alluding to the sign of the old Green Dragon Tavern, Boston, the ancient place of meeting of the Lodge. The Medal is worn attached by a loop to a bar and ribbon. Scarce. Adopted as a member's jewel in 1855; the dies have been since recut, but without change in description.

CCXCIV. Obverse, Bust of Columbia, three-quarters facing, to right, wearing a helmet, encircled with stars. Around is a garter; the end of the strap turned over, after passing through a buckle, and bearing a small square and compasses: on the top at the left are leaves and ears of wheat: in the centre, grape leaves, and on the right, olive leaves and berries. Legend, on the garter, near the top, on the left INSTIT'D and on the right, A. D. 1795. in very small letters. At the bottom on the left COLUMBIAN and on the right, LODGE. Reverse, Plain or engraved with member's name. The Medal is of gold, or silver gold-plated, and the field around the bust within the garter is blue enamel. Size 20. A ring on the planchet at the top, by which it is attached to a blue ribbon and clasp, with the motto of the Lodge SEMPER UBIQUE, and a slide, engraved as a twenty-four inch gauge. This is a "member's jewel" of Columbian Lodge, Boston.

CCXCV. Obverse, A flight of three steps, on either side of which stands an angel, and a third is descending; at the foot a man is sleeping; at the top rays emerge from the clouds. The design alludes to "the ladder which Jacob in his vision saw, having three principal rounds," the names of which are given in the legend at the bottom on a ribbon, FIDES, SPES, CHARITAS. [Faith, Hope, Charity.] Reverse, Plain, or engraved with member's name. Gold. Size 19. This is usually enclosed in a garter of blue enamel, on which is WINSLOW LEWIS LODGE in gold letters, and a small square and compass on the end of the ribbon. This is a "member's jewel" of the Lodge named, Boston. They were first struck as early as 1858.

CCXCVI. Obverse, A diadem, gilt, through which is passed a cross of Calvary, bottonny, enameled red, the whole surrounded by rays, extending to



the edge. Legend, above, BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH, and below, AND I WILL GIVE THEE A CROWN OF LIFE. Edge serrated, making a star of twenty-eight points. Reverse, Plain. Silver-plated. Size 28. This was worn, suspended by a ribbon, at the Nineteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, at Reading, 1872.

CCXCVII. Obverse, A cross patee, on the upper arm of which rests a diadem. The horizontal arms of the cross have perpendicular lines, denoting gules, the others are azure. On the cross is a shield, quarterly; 1 and 4 argent, a cross patee gules, the perpendicular arms slightly longer than the horizontal; 2 and 3, per pale, gules and argent, probably intended for sable and argent, the Templar colors. On the fess point over all, an escutcheon, or, (or color, not designated,\*) bearing a cross of Calvary, the long bar azure, the cross bar gules. Behind the shield are a sword and crozier, crossed between the arms of the cross. Around the edge is a circle on which are twelve points. Reverse, Two branches of olive, the stems crossed at the top, enclosing PITTSBURGH COMMANDERY N° 1 in three lines, the first two curving: at the bottom between the leaves, a small cross patee. Bronze and white metal. Size 27. This is a member's Medal of Pittsburgh Commandery, K. T. of Pennsylvania.

CCXCVIII. Obverse, An equilateral triangle, with the apex at the top, behind a shield having its border studded with small bosses, its surface roughened, and bearing a cross of Calvary, plain. Legend, above, KADOSH COMMANDERY, N° 29, K. T. and below, PHILADELPHIA. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Silver, very rare; bronze and white metal, scarce. Size 30.

CCXCIX. Obverse, As obverse of CI. Reverse, Inscription in ten lines; MARY COMMANDERY. N° 36. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PHILADELPHIA PILGRIMAGE TO LANCASTER PENNA. MAY 30—1877 The fourth, fifth and last lines curving. Lead. In the form of a shield. Size 22 in breadth, by 29 in width.

CCC. Obverse, A cross patee, on the centre of which a circular tablet showing St. Simon of Cyrene bearing the cross. Behind the tablet two crossed swords, their hilts between the arms of the cross above, and their points below. Legend, on scrolls, placed on each arm, on the upper arm, CYRENE; on the right, COMMANDERY; on the lower, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR in two scrolls; on the left, CAMDEN, N. J. the lines all curving except the second on the lower arm. Reverse, Plain. Silver, bronze, brass and white metal. Square, the corners cut off. Size 21. This is said to be very rare.

CCCI. Obverse, The square and compasses; near the edge an invected border, outside of which another, beaded. No legend. Reverse, Legend, HOPKINS LODGE N° 180 F. A. M. ♦ surrounding the inscription BLACK JACK GROVE. TEXAS in four lines, the first and last curving. Border beaded. Size 13. Silver (ten only), copper and brass: scarce. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York.

CCCII. Obverse, A shield bearing the Bible, square and compasses (colors not indicated), and resting on a scroll having the motto DEUGD, ZY, UW CIERAAD [Virtue be your ornament]: below the scroll are two right hands joined. Supporters, dexter, a lion rampant gardant, holding a sword in his dexter paw; sinister an eagle, having a globe in his sinister talon. The shield

\* The field is covered with small dots; whether to signify color, or to roughen it, I am uncertain, as the dies were evidently cut by some one ignorant of the heraldic significance of lines, as denoting color.

is illuminated by rays falling from the All-seeing eye above, which is surrounded by a circle of thirteen five-pointed stars. Legend, HOLLANDSCHE LOGE STAAT VAN NIEUW YORK and at the bottom • 5787 • [Holland Lodge, State of New York]. Reverse, Legend, above, F<sup>D</sup> SEP<sup>T</sup> 20 AS N<sup>O</sup> 8, ORIG<sup>L</sup> WAR<sup>NT</sup> STOLEN extending two-thirds around the Medal; under this, on a semi-circular ribbon, FIRST MASTER JOHN MEYER over the inscription REIS<sup>D</sup> A. L. 5810, BY G. L. OF N. Y. CH<sup>ED</sup> TO N<sup>O</sup> 16, 5819: 13, 5830: 8, 5839: in six lines, and below in small letters, in two lines curving to conform to lower edge, I. F. W. DES. G. H. L. FEC. I. F. WOOD'S SERIES "D" NO. 4. Silver (ten only), brass and copper fifty, and one hundred in white metal. Size 20. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York, and the Medal, which was designed by Mr. I. F. Wood, was issued by the Medal Club of New York.

CCCI. Obverse, As obverse of XXXVI. Reverse, as obverse of XXXVII. Silver, ten struck; copper and brass, fifty of each. Size 20.

CCCIV. Obverse, As obverse of XXXVI. Reverse, as reverse of XXXVII. Silver, only ten struck; copper and brass, fifty of each struck.\*

CCCV. Obverse, A keystone, on which is a circle, bearing the letters H T W S S T K S. No legend. Reverse, Plain. Copper. Size 15. This is known as a "Mark penny," in bodies working the Mark Master's degree. I believe it is struck in Philadelphia.

In Vol. XI, p. 4, No. XX. An impression of the Medal now in my collection corrects the description. The book on Obverse is *open*—though engraved as *closed* in Zacharias, &c., whence our engraving was taken. The legend of the Reverse is, DIE G. V. U. V. Δ ZUR SÄULE IM O. ZU BRESLAU GEST. D. 19. MAI 1774 FEIERT D. 19. MAI 1824 IHR IUBELFEST BR. ML. BIBRACH Δ MSTR. BR. L. MAISAN DEP. Δ MSTR. in ten lines. (The true and perfect Lodge of the Pillar, in the Orient of Breslau, founded May 19, 1774, celebrated its jubilee May 19, 1824, &c.)

Page 5, XXIV. Bust to right, under which, very small, I. P. SCHOUBERG. F. Rev. Legend, XXV. J. GR. M. NAT. D. O. V. VV. MM. IN. NED. O. L. EN. KOL. (A translation has been given.) Under the jewel, in two lines, HULDE DER BROEDERSCHAP. (Homage of the Brotherhood.) Zacharias gives an engraving, making a date, MDCCCLXI, the third line. I have an impression without this date. The translation of HEM BESTRALE, &c., which is in five lines, is "May light from on high ever illuminate him." Silver and bronze. Size 32.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

### GOLOID DOLLAR.

THERE is a project before Congress to reconcile gold and silver, by mixing them together in the same coin. Specimen dollars have recently been made at the Mint, to order, consisting of 40 cents in gold, and about 60 cents in silver; a little less, at the present price of silver. The specimen may be seen in the Mint Cabinet; the mixture being about 223 grains of silver, 26 grains of copper, and 9 grains of gold. The gold is of course not visible, the piece being simply of silver color. Its whole weight is 258 grains. This mixture is named goloid, perhaps to mean "like gold," and is protected by a Patent. The price for using it is limited in the Bill to 150,000 dollars.(!) Some one who has been struck with the wonderful self-sacrifice in the Patentee of this idea, celebrates it in the following epigram:

#### THE AGE OF GOLOID.

Gold, silver, brass, and iron ages,  
Have thus far fill'd historic pages.  
One brilliant era yet remains,  
The end of poverty and pains.  
A gilded age shall fill the void,  
A grand millennium of Goloid!

Washington, D. C.

ARGUS.

\* This and the preceding were recently (1878) struck by the New York Medal Club, and at the same time the Sage Token, XXXVI, was re-struck in silver (ten only),

copper and brass (fifty each), and the reverse die of the latter was then destroyed.

## LEATHER "MEDALS."

The Republican candidates for President and Vice President in the year 1872 having been connected with the production or manufacture of leather in former years, some enthusiast on the subject thought proper to commemorate these facts by striking a "Medal" in leather. The following describes an impression: Obverse, Accolated busts of Grant and Wilson facing left, "THE NATICK COBBLER—THE GALENA TANNER 1872" Reverse, "GRANT & WILSON" ••♦—♦—♦• A wreath of oak and laurel, within which, "THERE'S NOTHING LIKE LEATHER" in four lines. Size 24. It was from regularly made dies, and was probably the first of the kind ever really *struck* for such a purpose.

D. P.

New York, June 1, 1878.

## A CURIOUS ALCHEMIST MEDAL.

*Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:*

I FIND the following account of a curious medal in an English edition of "A Voyage to the South Sea and along the Coasts of Chili and Peru, in the years 1712, 1713, and 1714. \* \* By Monsieur Frezier, Engineer in Ordinary to the French King." \* \* Published in London and "Printed for Jonah Bowyer, at the Rose in Ludgate Street, MDCCXVII." A valuable and entertaining book. The author, an experienced engineer and mathematician in his service, was sent to those seas by Louis XIV, as one "whom he knew to be every way qualified to make hydrographical observations for the use of mariners, and for the correction of the charts; and also to take exact plans of the most considerable ports and fortresses along the coasts whither he was going; to direct to their best anchorages, and to point out their respective dangers; things which might be of great use to the French if war should happen to break out again between these two nations." The work is illustrated with thirty-seven maps and plates.

The author gives a full account of the gold and silver mines he visited in Chili and Peru, and the way in which the gold was washed out in Chili, and the ore separated, &c., and his own opinion as to the manner in which these ores are formed in the earth, and then proceeds to say, under the heading:—

## "PRÉTENCES OF CHEMISTS.

"1. *Paracelsus* says that thick Gold is Mercury coagulated or congealed.

"2. *Christian I*, Elector of Saxony, converted Mercury, Copper, and other Metals, into real Gold and Silver; and Prince *Augustus*, about the year 1590, with some of a certain Tincture, converted 1604 times as much Mercury into Gold, which went through all Tryals. *Jean Kunkel's Observations, London.*

"3. *Zweifer*, in his book entitled *Pharmacopœia Regia*, Part 1, Chap. 1, says that the Emperor Ferdinand III, having with his own Hands made two pounds and a half of good Gold of three pounds of ordinary mercury, by means of a certain Philosophical Tincture, caus'd a Medal to be made of it; on the one side of which was an *Apollo*, with an inscription certifying that Transmutation; and on the reverse he prais'd God for having communicated to men some Part of his Divine Knowledge, which may be better seen in the Original *Latin Words*, which I have here inserted:

"[*About the Apollo:*] DIVINA METAMORPHOSIS. | [*Then followed:*] EXIBITA PRAGÆ | XV JAN. AO. MDCLVIII. | IN PRÆSENTIA | SAC. CÆS. MAJESTAT | FERDINANDI | TERTII.

"[*On the Reverse:*] RARIS | HÆC VT | HOMINIBVS NOTA | EST ARS ITA RARO IN | LVCEM PRODIT | LAVDETVR DEVS | IN ÆTERNVM | QVI PARTEM INFINITÆ | SVÆ SCIENTIÆ ABIEC | TISSIMIS SVIS CREATV | RIS COMMVNI | CAT.

"In English thus: 'The Divine Metamorphosis, or Transmutation, performed at Prague, on the 15th of January, in the year 1648, in the presence of the sacred Imperial



Majesty of Ferdinand III.' *Then on the reverse:* 'As this Art is known to few Men, so it seldom appears abroad. God be prais'd forever, who has communicated Part of his Divine Knowledge to his most abject Creatures.'

"The same Zweifer takes care to observe that the said Gold was very good, *not at all sophisticated*, and that the Emperor was too sharp a Man to suffer himself to be imposed upon by any substituting of natural Gold instead of that made.

"I will not here fall into the Dreams of those searchers after the Philosopher's Stone; nay, I will believe, notwithstanding all the most plausible stories they tell us, as above, in the Words of *Zweifer*, upon the Experiments that have been since made, that they are fraudulent Sleights of Hand, which have gain'd Reputation to that vain Employment; but tho' they have not attained the degree of the Perfection of Gold, it is still certain that they have imitated it very well with Mercury. This is sufficient to establish my opinion about the Formation of Metals."

*Portland, Me.*

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

### EARLY WRITERS ON NUMISMATICS.

D. ANSELMUS BANDURI MONACHI BENEDICTINI, REGIÆ MAGNI ETRURIÆ DUCIS BIBLIOTHECÆ PRÆFECTI, ET IN REGIA ACADEMIA PARIENSI INSCRIPTIONUM AC BONARUM LITTERARUM ACADEMICI HONORARIJ, BIBLIOTHECA NUMMARIA, SIVE AUCTORUM QUI DE RE NUMMARIA SCRIPSERUNT, IN ΝΟΜΙΣΜΑΤΟΦΙΛΩΝ GERMANORUM GRATIAM CUM NOTULIS ET INDICIBUS RECUSA ATQUE DISSERTATIONIBUS VIRORUM DOCTORUM DE HOC ARGUMENTO PRÆMISSA CURANTE JO. ALBERTO FABRICIO, D. ET PROFESS. PUBL. IN GYMNASIO HAMBURGENSE. HAMBURGI, APUD C. LIEBEZEIT ET T. C. FELGINER, 1719.

THE work with this formidable title will serve as subject for an essay, which may, I hope, prove as interesting to readers as it has to me in the study and preparation. It is a Dictionary of the writers on the subject of coins and medals, arranged chronologically, with biographical and critical notices, short, except in the case of the few more famous writers. According to the author, the earliest published work was that of John Huttichius of Mainz, who in 1525\* brought out at Strassburg a volume on coins of the Roman Emperors. I have an edition printed at Strassburg in 1552, with this title, — *Romanorum Principum effigies: cum historiarum annotatione, olim ab Io. Huthichio confecta: nunc vero alicubi aucta & longe Castigatiora opera Io. Sambuci Tirnaviensis Pannonij, &c.*, called the third edition, and dedicated to Archduke Maximilian. It is a small volume, containing first, rude woodcut portraits of most of the Emperors from Julius to Charles V.; next, similar cuts of a number of Roman family coins, followed by an epitome of Sextus Rufus on Roman history, and ending with a quantity of Latin poetry. It contains not a word of proper numismatic writing. He was followed in 1550 by Antonio Zantano, on the twelve Caesars only. In 1553 James de Strada's *Epitome Thesauri Antiquitatum* was printed at Lyons, and four years later at Zurich and Rome, a French version being of the first date and place; it deals only with the Roman Emperors. Soon came Æneas Vico of Parma, a more voluminous author, who published at Venice several volumes on ancient coins, 1550–1560,

\* I happen, strangely enough, to have an earlier work, that of William Bude, on the Roman As, first printed at Paris, 1514 and 1516; mine is of Aldus, in Venice, 1522, exquisitely printed of course, with this title: — *Guilielmi Budæi Parisiensis secretarij Regij libri v. de Asse, & partib. eius post duas Parisienses impressiones ab eodem ipso*

*Budæo castigati, id'q; authore Io. Grolerio Lugdunensi Christianissimi Gallorum Regis Secretario, et Gallicarum copiarum Quæstore, cui etiam ob nostram in eum observantiam a nobis illi dicantur. M. D. XXII. Aldus.* It was often reprinted later.

all of which were reprinted at Paris or Rome. I have three of the reprints. The first on the coins of the twelve Caesars, Rome, 1614, is a wholesale appropriation of the work of Zantano, mentioned above, whose dedication even is retained; it contains several plates of coins, exceedingly well engraved, but all enlarged to one size. The second, on the coins of Empresses and Princesses of the twelve Caesars, Paris, 1619, is free from this fault, but the plates are comparatively poor. The third, of the same place and date, is the first and only part of a great work to comprise twenty-three parts, planned by Vico, to describe the coins from Julius to Gallienus; it is an elaborate essay on the coins of Julius Caesar only. Exactly contemporary with Vico was Sebastian Erizzo of Venice, who there brought out in 1559 his *Discorso Sopra le Medaglie de gli Antichi, Con la Dichiaratione delle Monete Consulari, & delle Medaglie de gli Imperadori Romani*. This is quite an important work, describing many coins, and coming down to Constantine the Great. In 1560, Count Constant Landi of Piacenza produced a volume on ancient coins, *Selectiorum Numismatum, praecipue Romanorum, Expositiones*, of which I have an edition printed at Leyden in 1695. It is a special study of coins with certain inscriptions, and is a very creditable work.

Next comes a much greater name, Hubert Goltz, a Belgian, the author of several important volumes, one of which I have in the original edition, Bruges, 1566. It contains the records of the Roman Magistrates and Triumphs to the death of Augustus, and is full of plates of consular coins. Of another, *Thesaurus rei antiquariae huberrimus*, I have a second edition, Antwerp, 1618. A beautiful edition of his complete works in five folio volumes appeared at Antwerp, 1644-5, which is in all respects one of the handsomest claimants to a place in a numismatic library. In 1577, Fulvio Orsini of Rome published a work on the Roman family coins, which Banduri says entitles the author to everlasting fame, adding that J. C. Scaliger was accustomed to call it an "opus divinum." It is a valuable and beautiful volume, containing many good plates, and at the end an essay by Bishop Agostini, mentioned a few lines later. I happen to possess another volume of the same date, not mentioned by Banduri, though it had been previously by Labbe. It is a *Promptuaire des Medalles des plus renommes personnes qui ont esté depuis le commencement du monde, &c.* A Lyon, Par Guillaume Roville, 1577. Its name is its chief right to notice, since the medals consist principally of fancy portraits, among which it is hard to say who may not be found. There is also an earlier edition. The next author I shall mention is Antonio Agostini, Archbishop of Tarragona, where in 1587 appeared his *Dialogo de Medallas, Inscriciones y otras Antiguedades*, which was speedily translated into Italian, in which I have an edition printed at Rome, 1625. It is a valuable work, though the coins are unfortunately all represented of the same size. Of 1591 I have a work not named by Banduri, though it had been previously by Labbe; it is the *De Monetis, et Re Numaria, Libri Duo, &c.*, of René Budel, printed at Cologne. It is a most elaborate essay on coinage and currency; among the few plates it contains are siege-pieces of Utrecht, 1579, and of Leyden, 1574. Appended to it are about twenty-five tracts by various authors, making a thick volume of nearly 800 pages.

Among the earliest authors of the next century is Philip II., Duke of Pomerania, who wrote a short commentary on a coin of the Emperor Zeno,

published in German in 1603, republished in Latin, 1667. Writers of untitled rank become so numerous, that I can mention but few of them, especially those whose works I possess. In 1612 Philip Paruta brought out at Palermo a very important and valuable volume on the coins of Sicily, ancient and mediaeval; it was republished at Rome, 1649, with additions by Leonardo Agostini, and a third edition by Marc Maier appeared at Lyons, 1697. Of the last I have a copy, which contains many plates of coins of Sicily, Greek, Roman, Gothic, Saracenic, Norman, German and Spanish. They give some idea of the exceeding interest of Sicilian coinage from the earliest times even into the present century. The golden part of the collection of Roman coins from Julius to Heraclius, belonging to Charles, Duke of Croy and Arschof, was described by John Hemelar in a volume printed at Antwerp, 1615, with many plates, beautifully engraved by James de Bie. I have the second edition of 1627, of which the chief fault again is that the coins are all enlarged to one size on the plates, which are otherwise excellent. Perhaps the first work dealing only with modern coins is that of John James Luck, whose volume on the coins and medals of 1500-1600 was published at Strassburg, 1620. It is strangely omitted by Banduri, though previously mentioned by Labbe, and I am happy to say I have a copy. It contains the medal of Francis I of France, *Unus non sufficit Orbis*, (see *Journal*, Vol. V. 49.) the medals of John of Leyden, struck at Munster, the Ugonottorum Strages of Gregory XIII., and many others of curious interest. Of 1627 is the *Discours sur les Medalles Antiques*, divisé en quatre parties, &c., &c., by Louis Savot, Physician to the King of France, &c. It is a beautiful specimen of the Cramoisy press of Paris, and is one of the most elegant volumes I own. The same year saw two small volumes by Jean Baptiste Le Menestrier, published at Dijon, which were in 1642 joined in one, which I have, viz. *Medales Illustrées des Anciens Empereurs et Imperatrices de Rome*; it is of little value. Octavius de Strada, son of James before mentioned, is placed here by Banduri, though he should more properly have been sooner noticed. He published at Frankfort, in 1615, a work with a monstrous long title, taken largely from his father's manuscripts, and including the Roman Emperors from Julius to Matthias. I have it, as well as the second edition, Frankfort, 1629, in which Ferdinand II. is added.

Jacques De Bie, whose name has once already been mentioned, published at Paris, 1636, *Les Familles de la France illustrées par les monumens des medailles anciennes et modernes*, &c., dedicated to Richelieu. It is omitted by Banduri, though previously described by Labbe, and I am possessor of a copy. There is hardly a great French name but is found in it. In 1640 Jean Baptiste Haultin published at Paris his *Numismata non antehac Antiquariis edita*, which is highly praised by Banduri, but which unfortunately I have not seen. The next work, *Museo de las Medallas Desconocidas Espanolas*, by Vincencio Juan de Lastanosa, Huesca, 1645, offers a most agreeable change, describing principally the early Spanish coins with native inscriptions. I have a copy, but the book is of course of little use now. Another work on the Roman Emperors from Julius to Constantine by Francesco Angeloni, appeared at Rome in 1641, which I also own. Jean Tristan, a Frenchman, and rival of Angeloni, had in 1635 published his *Commentaires Historiques* on the Roman Emperors, which he afterwards enlarged to three volumes, and which I own, printed at Paris, 1644; it contains many plates of ancient coins. Banduri



writes at some length of this work, and the pamphlets, to which it gave rise, but nothing more need to be said here. Of 1675, I have a volume not mentioned by Labbe or Banduri, though inserted in later dictionaries, *De Nummis Ebræorum Paradoxa*, by Herman Conrinck, to which is added a dissertation, *De Re Monetali Ebræorum, &c.*, by John Philip Odelem of Brunswick, 1699, in which are some plates. Soon comes the *Thesaurus Selectorum Numismatum Antiquorum, &c.*, by James Oisel of Groningen, published at Amsterdam, 1677. It is a handsome and useful work on the Emperors from Julius to Constantine, but on the plates, which are many, the coins are unfortunately all of one size. This is followed by an elegant little duodecimo, first published in Italian at Rome, 1679, of which I have the Latin version printed at Amsterdam, 1685, *Rariora Maximi Moduli Numismata Selecta ex Bibliotheca Eminentiss. & Reverendiss. Principis Casp. Carpegnae, S. R. E. Cardinalis, &c. & doctissimis Josephi Monterchii Commentariis illustrata*, to which is added *Selecti Nummi duo Antoniniani*, \* \* \* *Ex Bibliotheca Emin. Principis Camilli Cardinalis Maximi, editi a Jo. Petro Bellorio*. This latter author, Bellori, will be noticed farther on, and he, not Monterchi, is sometimes said to have written the former work also. James Perizon, a Dutchman, is placed here for a work, which I have not, but I have one by him of later date, the *Dissertatio de Aere Gravi*, Leyden, 1713, to which is added a correspondence between Perizon and Andrew Morelli on Roman family coins.

W. S. APPLETON.

[To be continued.]

### WHY NO 1806 DOLLARS ARE FOUND.

The following item went the rounds of the press, a few months ago, but seems worthy of preservation in the *Journal* :—

A COPY of the following document was furnished from the files of the Department of State, on application of the Director of the Mint, from which appears, for the first time in the present discussion of the silver question, the true reason why the "dollar of our fathers" was not coined for many years after 1805 :—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 1, 1806.

*Robert Patterson, Esq., Director of the Mint:* Sir,—In consequence of a representation from the director of the Bank of the United States, that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the Mint for the purpose of exporting them, and, as it is probable that further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all the silver to be coined at the Mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar.

I am, etc.,

[Signed]

JAMES MADISON.

SILVER was first coined for money by Phidon, King of Argos, who employed the people of Ægina to strike his pieces. This we learn from a series of ancient inscriptions on marble, now at Oxford, England, probably inscribed in the second century before Christ, and known as the Parian Chronicle. The date at which he lived is conjectured to be about 860 B. C., not far from the time of the building of Carthage, and a century and a half after the building of Solomon's Temple.

Silver had been used for money, in the form of ingots, and of "rings" by the Egyptians, probably before the time of Abraham, but it was in all probability not coined for more than a thousand years after it had been recognized as a suitable metal for use as money, and sometime after gold had been coined.

### "NO SUBMISSION" TOKEN.

THE Medalet, "No Submission to the North:" "The wealth of the South:" was struck in Cincinnati, in 1860, for circulation through the Southern States, among those favoring the cause of secession. A medalet with the same reverse, "The wealth of the South," but bearing on the obverse a shield, and the inscription, "Our Rights, The Constitution, and The Union," was struck by the same parties for circulation among the Southern Unionists, but it met with little demand. It has no date. During the manufacture of the medalet "No Submission to the North," one of the dies was repeatedly broken, and, as a consequence, there are four varieties of the obverse. The earliest impressions have no period after the date, and are further marked by fainter rays diverging from the base of the palmetto. The later impressions show a period after the date, with more prominent rays. But few were struck in copper. Those first issued were pierced and silvered.

During the early days of the war, while communication with the South was open via Louisville and Nashville, large quantities of freight were shipped over that line by express, after passing the inspection of the Custom House officers at Cincinnati. A package of these medals was detained in the express office here; and, having been opened, I secured one for a friend. All in the package were silvered and pierced. Several years afterward I discovered the dies, but could not prevail upon their owner to make any restrikes, as one of the dies is cracked, and he did not wish to risk its destruction.

Those who possess this little war token, with the absence of the period, can rest assured that they have the rarest variety, and, if pierced and silvered, it is further evidence of its earlier manufacture.

The one bearing the Union sentiment is of greater scarcity; and although the dies are in the same hands, it would be difficult either to obtain restrikes or purchase the dies.

*Cincinnati, June 3d, 1878.*

E. B. G.

### JACKSON MEDALETTS.

THE following description of Jackson Medalets has been kindly furnished the *Journal* by Mr. D. PARISH, Jr., one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York.

1. Obverse, GENL. ANDREW JACKSON. Military bust to the left. Reverse, BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS JANU 8<sup>TH</sup> 1815. Representation of the battle; the British troops attacking. White metal. Size 25.

2. Obverse, GENL ANDREW JACKSON. Civilian bust to the right. Reverse, Legend, BATTLE OF N. ORLEANS. British troops retreating. White metal. Size 22.

3. Obverse, AN<sup>D</sup> JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. 1829. Civilian bust, side face to the left. Reverse, An eagle clasping in one claw three arrows; in the other an olive branch surrounded by twenty-four stars. White metal. Size 26.

4. Obverse, AN<sup>D</sup> JACKSON. PRESIDENT THE U. STATES. 1829. Civilian bust three-quarter face to the left. Reverse, The same as No. 3. White metal. Size 25.

5. Obverse, GENERAL JACKSON THE GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF NEW ORLEANS AND CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1828. Reverse, An eagle with sunbeams above his head and holding in his mouth the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM; in one claw an olive-branch and in the other six arrows, and surrounded by twenty-four stars. White metal. Size 24.

6. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON. In uniform on horseback. Reverse, THE ADVOCATE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. An eagle holding a shield. White metal. Size 24.

7. Obverse, AN<sup>D</sup> JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES 1829. Military bust to the right. Reverse, HERO OF NEW ORLEANS in a wreath. White metal. Size 24.

8. Obverse, In a wreath, GEN<sup>L</sup> JACKSON THE GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF NEW ORLEANS AND CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1828. Reverse, Eagle as in No. 5. White metal. Size 29.

9. Obverse, GEN<sup>L</sup> AND<sup>W</sup> JACKSON. Military bust to the right. Reverse, OLD HICKORY. THE HERO OF NEW-ORLEANS FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U S 1828. White metal. Size 18.

10. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON. Military bust to the right. Reverse, BORN MARCH 15<sup>TH</sup> 1767 DIED JUNE 8<sup>TH</sup> 1845. An urn. White metal. Size 18.

11. Obverse, GEN<sup>L</sup> ANDREW JACKSON Military bust to the left. Reverse, THE NATION'S GOOD Bronze. Size 15.

12. Obverse, GEN<sup>L</sup> ANDREW JACKSON Military bust to the left. Reverse, THE NATION'S PRIDE Bronze. Size 15.

13. Obverse, GEN<sup>L</sup> ANDREW JACKSON Three-quarter military bust to the right. Reverse, HERO OF NEW ORLEANS. Bronze and silver.

14. Obverse, GEN<sup>L</sup> ANDREW JACKSON In uniform on horseback. Reverse, THE UNION MUST, &c. Copper, bronze and silver. Size 18.

15. Obverse, JACKSON Bust to the right. Reverse, THE STERN OLD SOLDIER, &c. Bronze and white metal. Size 16. Bolen's die.

16. Obverse, OLD HICKORY TOOK THE RESPONSIBILITY. Military bust to the right. Reverse, BORN MARCH 15<sup>TH</sup> 1767 Copper, bronze and silver. Size 22.

17. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON INAUGURATED, &c. Bust to the left. Bronze and silver. Size 12.

18. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON Bust to the right. Reverse, Outside a wreath, "THE BANK MUST PERISH" Inside, THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED. Copper. Size 17.

19. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1833 Three-quarter military bust to the left in a wreath. Reverse, 8<sup>TH</sup> JAN 1815 THE GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF N ORLEANS. An eagle in a wreath. Bronze. Size 16.

20. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES Lau-reated crowned bust to the left. Reverse, ELECTED 1829. RE-ELECTED 1832. WE COMMEM<sup>AT</sup> THE GLORIOUS VICTORIES OF OUR HERO IN WAR AND IN PEACE Copper and bronze. Size 17.

21. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON PRESIDENT Civilian dress to the right. Reverse, The same as No. 20. Bronze. Size 17.

22. The card of C. Wolfe Spies & Clarke with busts of Washington & Jackson. Bronze and German silver. Size 17.



## A NEW SCALE FOR MEASURING COINS.



THE above is the new coin scale which I have the honor to propose to collectors for adoption. It is in millimeters, and its advantages over the old scales are that while it is not only a scale founded on purely scientific principles, it is a decimal scale, and also an international scale, as all countries using the metric system measure the diameters of their coins by it. The numbers of the sizes of the coins correspond to the numbers of the millimeters on the scale, so that the size of a coin is the number of millimeters in its diameter. This is a great advantage over the arbitrary scale of Mionnet and the 1-16 inch scale. The disadvantages of the former were so evident, that American collectors soon abandoned it. The 1-16 inch scale which they substituted in its place was almost as bad. Its unit is entirely accidental, it is not decimally divided, and when the size of a coin is given, it has to be divided by 16 in order to find the exact size of the coin. In connection with this, I might state that the majority of civilized nations have adopted the meter as their unit of length; it is therefore an international measure. We legalized it in 1866, and as a measure it is being rapidly introduced and used throughout our country, and will soon be the only measure employed. It is divided decimally into 10 decimeters, 100 centimeters or 1,000 millimeters: a system similar to our federal money.

These facts are stated to show collectors the advantages that would obtain by using a scale whose units are the thousandths of the international unit of length, especially when the mints of the civilized world measure the diameters of their coins in these same units, (millimeters.) I have adopted it in my collection, and find it far more convenient than the old scale, and it is to be hoped that American collectors will see its advantages and soon adopt it.

*New York City, May, 1878.*

W. B. WETMORE.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*March 1.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President mentioned the death of John J. Mickley of Philadelphia, an honorary member. Dr. Green announced a donation from the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund of their bronze Medal, with head of George Peabody; the thanks of the Society were voted therefor. Mr. Child exhibited a brass medal of the Children's Professorship of Shurtleff College, Ill., 1867. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

*April 5.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Messrs. William Poillon of New York, and G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, were elected corresponding members. Mr. Holland exhibited a series of the Annual Assay Medals of the U. S. Mint. Mr. Crosby showed a peculiar variety of New Jersey cent, with the small running animal *after* the inscription, and with spelling "CESEREA." Mr. Marvin exhibited a number of Masonic medals and others, and Mr. Davenport showed a medal of Shurtleff College (see March Proceedings), apparently of brass, silver-plated; he read a letter, from which it seems that the head is that of Dr. Pattisnis. The Secretary exhibited several pieces lately bought at the Fonrobert auction in Berlin, viz., three silver medalets of Louis XV for the "Colonies Françaises de l'Amerique," one bronze medal of George II, with rev. "CANADA SUB-

DUED, MDCCLX, S. P. A. C." and the bronze medal, with French inscription, struck at Brussels in honor of John Brown (see *Journal* for Oct., 1875, and April, 1876). The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

*May 3.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from William Poillon of New York, accepting corresponding membership. Mr. Robinson exhibited a half-penny of George III. 1775, with his doubts as to its genuineness, being inclined to consider it an imitation. Mr. Crosby showed a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, with mint mark of a cap and star. Dr. Fowle exhibited a large silver German marriage-medal with the scene of the miracle of Cana in Galilee on one side. The Society adjourned soon after 4.30 P. M.

*June 7.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter of G. F. Ulex, accepting corresponding membership. He also communicated a donation from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, of his medal of the Dutch Lodge. The President exhibited a copy of the work of J. F. Loubat on "The National Medals of the United States, 1776-1876." Mr. Marvin showed the medal of the Round House, Leroy, N. Y., with Masonic rev. and a pair of shells, forming together a medal of Masonic origin. The Secretary exhibited three more silver medalets of Louis XV for the "Colonies Françaises de l'Amerique," recently bought at Berlin. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE Annual Meeting was held Tuesday, March 19, 1878, at Mott Memorial Hall, 62 Madison Avenue, Prof. Anthon in the Chair. The Executive Committee made their Annual Report, and Mr. Walter Fuller, of New Jersey, was elected a corresponding member. The Committee appointed on the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Society, on April 6th made their report. It was decided to wait until the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, before taking special notice of the occasion. The Secretary stated that the Roll of Members now consisted of thirty Resident and Life Members, sixty-three Corresponding and fifteen Honorary Members. Mr. Parish made a report on the death of Honorary Member Joseph J. Mickley of Philadelphia. Letters were read from corresponding members. Mr. Zabriskie read two papers on the "Cesnola Collection" and the "De Morgan Collection," written by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, and the thanks of this Society were voted to Mr. Feuardent for his contributions. Prof. Anthon then read his Annual Address.

#### A MORNING IN THE NUMISMATIC ALCOVE OF ASTOR LIBRARY.

It was not my first visit to the Numismatic Alcove of the Astor Library. On some half dozen occasions already, at long intervals of time, I had, through the kindness of the officers in charge, been permitted to range uncontrolled through the compartment at the north-east corner of the building, where are placed the works on our science and on others of a cognate kind. Such opportunities for gaining information are of course not to be left unimproved, and accordingly each of these visits had been prolonged to three or four hours, a period after which even the most enthusiastic of the degenerate students of our day are wont to tire of poring over books, however interesting.

The particular motive for my revisiting the collection on Saturday last, March 16th, was the desire to examine a number of numismatic works recently added to this department during the administration of Mr. Brevoort. It was to be anticipated that, under the superintendency of that active and highly accomplished gentleman, brief though it might be (and it has unfortunately proved to be so), the Numismatic Alcove would receive its due share of attention and proportion of enlargement. Mr. Brevoort is one of our earliest numismatic students and collectors, and his cabinet was, in its time, one of the most remarkable in the United States, particularly in regard to American colonial and modern European specimens.

As a proper prelude to my inspection of the new works, I cast a glance at those previously on the shelves, and comparatively familiar to me. Here is the long series, complete in twenty folio volumes, of the "Trésor de Numismatique et de Glyptique," or, General Collection of Medals, Coins, Engraved Stones, Bas-reliefs, Ornaments, &c., both Ancient and Modern, of most interest in relation to Art and History. It is sometimes arranged in twenty-two volumes, and, though separate divisions of the work are occasionally offered for sale, the complete set, issued from 1834 to 1850, is not often seen. The engravings, which the "Trésor" contains in vast numbers, are accurate and extremely interesting, though they were executed by a mechanical process, known from its inventor as that of Collas, which was soon superseded on account of its imperfections, and would certainly not be employed if a work of the kind were undertaken in our time. If it were, we may also suppose that some space would be devoted to American numismatics, which have certainly important relations to history, though not many to art. As

far as my observation has extended, no coin or medal which may be called American, either in fact or reference, is represented in the whole series, with the exception of one (*Méd. Franç.*, Part III., Pl. xlvii., No. 2), which I shall call, from our American point of view, the "Oswego Medal." The writer of the accompanying account (p. 46) is so ignorant as to say that Oswego is in Europe. The medal in question is so very remarkable, and has been, to my knowledge, so entirely neglected by American writers and collectors, that I may perhaps be pardoned for giving a slight account of it here. Another representation of it may be found in the very rare work on "Obsidional Pieces," by Tobiesen Duby, Paris, 1786, Pl. iv., No. 5. This book, which is among the recent additions to the Astor Library, furnishes beside a correct account of the medal. It was struck in 1758, in gold and silver, by the celebrated Count Lally, commander of the French troops in India, after his capture of Port St. David, and bears the head of Louis XV, with the title, "Emperor of the World:" *ORBIS IMPERATOR*. To justify this flattery, we have on the reverse, four forts, each with its name, each presumably in a different continent, and all captured by the French in the beginning of the French and Indian, or Seven Years' War. The names are, in addition to that of Port St. David, *WESEL, OSWEGO, PORT MAHON*. It certainly requires much latitude of interpretation to qualify Port Mahon (Minorca) to represent Africa, but as to the claim of Oswego to typify, or at least suggest, America, there can be no cavil. It is a most interesting memorial of the colonial history of our State, and I have long been on the watch for it, without being able to procure it, or to hear of its being in any one's possession.

Among the older books, I threw a covetous eye, as I have done before, on the "Numismatic Chronicle," from its commencement in June, 1838, and the "Revue Numismatique," in a similarly perfect state. These are publications hardly within the means of the majority of amateurs, whether as to cost or the space which they occupy. They are also, let us modestly acknowledge, rather too erudite for most of us. But the "Revue de la Numismatique Belge," from the beginning in 1842, one of the late acquisitions, appears less learned than the other two; and, having copious illustrations on a great variety of subjects, seems sure to reward examination.

Before the purchases just made, the standard works, as they may be called, more or less familiar to all numismatists, though many of them rare and costly, were of course already on the shelves: the quaint and laborious old Köhler, with his many volumes of *Münz-belustigungen*; the accurate and comprehensive "Cohen's Roman Imperial Coins," to which his rarer account of those of the Republic has now been added; Eckhel's "Doctrina Numorum Veterum," that "corner-stone of the temple;" Lelewel's "Numismatique du Moyen Age," difficult to procure, and difficult to read when procured, from the vastness of the theme, on which it is the only existing general treatise; admirable Van Loon, with his rich folios on the medal history and coin-history of the Low Countries, only extending to 1727 however, without the very valuable supplementary parts, which have not yet been obtained; all the works of Mionnet; Ruding's three quartos on the coinage of Great Britain; Dr. Dickeson's "American Numismatic Manual," still desirable as a curiosity, though extinguished as an authority by Crosby's "Early Coins of America," which has most deservedly made its entrance with the new-comers.

As a scholar well versed in the language, literature and history of Spain, Mr. Brevoort might have been expected to take a more than ordinary interest in the numismatic monuments of that kingdom. But, partly it may be from the comparative scantiness of treatises in Spanish on that subject, there is no inordinate or unsymmetrical enlargement of that department of works to be noticed in the library. The scarce and valuable "Medallas de las Colonias," &c., "de Espana," by Florez, Madrid, three vols., 1757-8, 1773, belongs to the older portion of the collection. Almost the second half of the last volume treats of the attractive subject of the Gothic kings of Spain. To the same older portion belongs a costly work in Spanish by Heiss, in three volumes, quarto, called "General Description of Spanish-Christian Coins from the Invasion of the Arabs;" while among the late additions are two other "Descriptions" by the same author; one, of the ancient coins of Spain generally; the other, of those of the Visigothic kings. There are also two new arrivals which throw light on ancient Spanish coins; namely, monographs by the indefatigable De Saulcy, of whose works, great and small, some thirty have recently been obtained. These deal with a great variety of topics; coins of the Crusades, coins of the Holy Land, Jewish coins, unedited coins of the middle ages, coins of the Aeduan. Among them, too, are found his "Lettres sur la Numismatique Gauloise," and "Histoire Numismatique du Règne de François Ier." Before, however, we quit the Spanish coins, it may not be improper to mention that Mr. Brevoort has begun to make researches in a highly fertile though neglected numismatic field, that of the earliest Spanish-American coinage, as far back as the days of Cortez and Pizarro. Taking the first of the above-named works of Heiss, and his own knowledge of Mexican, Peruvian and other mint-marks, as starting-points, he expects to make some curious and important discoveries. It is to be hoped that this praiseworthy attempt to enlarge the narrow bounds of American numismatics will meet with ample success. The path of investigation was pointed out some time ago by Mr. A. C. Roberts, in an article entitled "Earliest Coinage of America," in the "American Journal of Numismatics," for August, 1867. Calling attention to the facts that a mint was established at Mexico in 1535, and at Lima probably before 1547, he maintains that our American coinage begins then and there, and not within the narrower bounds of time and space which writers, too exclusively English, have sought to establish.

But to return to the numismatic books in the Astor: I observed among the new ones an octavo volume of much interest apparently, of which I had not yet heard, "Early Christian Numismatics and other Antiquarian Tracts," by C. W. King, M.A., author of "Antique Gems;" also "Manuel de l'Amateur de Jetons," par J. de Fontenay, Paris, 1854, one volume, octavo, seemingly full of instruction in regard to those often neat and frequently beautiful pieces, the nature and occasion of which are not very well understood among us. I was surprised, however, to find that it totally ignored the beautiful jetons of Louis XV, struck, as is proved by the inscription in their exergue, for the "Colonies Françaises de l'Amérique," five of which, for the years 1751-4-5-6 and 7, with good representations of four, figure in



the remarkable "Catalogue" of Jules Fonrobert's auction, which commenced on the 18th of February last at Berlin.

The mention of Berlin suggests that the account of the Royal Coin-Cabinet there, Berlin, 1873, is one of the new books which I noticed. It is by the Director, Julius Friedländer, and his assistant, Dr. Alfred von Sallet, and purports to be a history and sketch of the collection, with an explanatory description of the selection of pieces laid out on the show-tables. There are nine plates of numerous and very beautiful representations of the rarer Greek coins. These more than vie with the exquisite figures in the catalogues of the coins in the British Museum, published not long since under the editorship of Poole, viz., that of coins of Italy, that of Sicily, that of the Tauric Chersonese, and the three volumes of Oriental coins. These latter elegant productions are all to be found on the Astor shelves. In examining really artistic illustrations, such as these, it appears evident that no photographic process can approach perfection so nearly as they do. They reproduce, as it were, the sentiment of a coin, making the picture look, as has been said of fine portraits, more like the original than the original itself does.

I was pleased to find that among the medals placed by Friedländer and Von Sallet on the show-tables of the Berlin cabinet, as particularly worthy of inspection, is a specimen of one which I have long ranked as a gem of my own collection, and which I now exhibit to the Society. I presented it at a previous meeting, November 21, 1876, as an illustration of the early appearance of Arabic dates on medals. The date on this one is 1481. But on the present occasion I again offer this remarkable and massive casting of real bronze, the work of some unknown artist contemporary with Mohammed II, partly on account of the present crisis in Turkish affairs, which increases its interest, partly because the book under consideration has given me some unexpected information as to the legend surrounding the fierce head of the conqueror. It reads: SVLTANI • MOHAMMETH • OCHTHOMANI VGVLI &c. The fourth word is untranslatable except with the help of the remark, page 245, that "ugul," (ogul) means in Turkish "son, descendant." We are also told in the same place that Mohammed struck Greek coins, on which he is called "King of Greece and Asia," a title corresponding to that of "Emperor of Greece," and which appears in the legend surrounding the Sultan's equestrian portrait on the reverse of this medal. He employed Italian artists in his service, to one of whom named Constantius, otherwise unknown, the medal is commonly ascribed. The only ground for this attribution is that the horse on the reverse is trampling on the words OPVS CONSTANTII; but I should rather conjecture that the second word is an error for "Constantine," and that the reference is to the city of Constantine, subjugated by Mohammed in 1453, while the medal may be a production of Matteo Pasti. The fact that the Sultan died in 1481, the year in which it was struck, may throw some light on its origin. It may have been a funeral or mortuary medal.

The legends of Russian medals are apt to be a stumbling-block to collectors, and I was gratified to obtain an interpretation to those on one of mine, in regard to which I was doubtful, from a handsome folio volume in French, belonging, I think, to the older portion of the library, by P. Ruau de Tiregale, Potsdam, 1772, comprehending the medals on the principal events of the empire of Russia, from the reign of Peter the Great to that of Catharine II. All the legends are translated into French. The medal in question, which I now exhibit to the Society, has on its obverse a bust of that empress with the mammary development which seems to have been considered essential to a czarina, and with the ordinary titles pertaining to her dignity; on the reverse is an edifice, fantastic but not inelegant, the legend above which signifies, "Give to God that which is God's," while the inscription in the exergue means, "And to Caesar that which is Caesar's, October 21, 1768." It commemorates the foundation of the magnificent Isaac's Church in St. Petersburg.

Chinese legends are even more puzzling, in general, to the numismatist than Turkish or Russian, and as I happen to have a somewhat numerous assortment of Chinese coins and medals, sword-shaped, fork-shaped, oval, square, fancy-shaped, &c., I was rather disappointed to find nothing yet added to what is, I believe, the solitary representative of Chinese numismatics — the "Description of the Chinese Medals in the Imperial Cabinet of France," preceded by an "Essay on Chinese Numismatics," by J. Hager, Paris, 1805. Something more modern and popular in its character, if there be anything, — particularly anything popular on such a subject, would seem to be desirable. I also looked in vain, as I have at previous visits vainly looked, for a copy of Marsden's "Numismata Orientalia," a work of merit, though old, and not easily to be obtained by a private person.

In one hasty visit like this, much was necessarily overlooked, while I cannot, on the other hand, abuse the patience of my hearers by enumerating all that I was able to observe. I may mention, however, in conclusion, that, among the new accessions, I was much attracted by Beulé's "Les Monnaies d'Athènes," a beautifully illustrated and comprehensive work on its most interesting theme; by M. Laugier's abundantly illustrated and seemingly very instructive "Historic Study on the Coins struck by the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem;" by the "Numismatics of Ancient Egypt," of F. Feuadent, a relative undoubtedly to our esteemed member, Gaston L., who is now in Europe, and has aided Mr. Brevoort with his suggestions in the new acquisitions.

In future surveys, and more careful inspections, of the Astor numismatic books, both new and old, I hope both to enlarge my own knowledge, and to derive from their perusal, information which may be of service to my fellow-students, and assist in extending and elevating the delightful and instructive pursuit to which we devote, with so much satisfaction, and such ample intellectual profit, a portion of our leisure time.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted President Anthon for his valuable Address. At this stage of the proceedings, a Gold Medal of Membership was presented to the President, on behalf of the members, by Mr. Benjamin Betts, who accompanied the gift with the following remarks:—

"The members of this Society having for a long time been aware of the many obligations they are under to their worthy President, whose efforts for their instruction and entertainment have been so untiring and continuous, and whose labors in their behalf so freely and ungrudgingly given, and being now desirous of manifesting in some suitable manner their appreciation of his services, have determined to present him with a slight testimonial of their regard. In accordance with this determination, they have had prepared from the Society's dies a Membership Medal in Gold, suitably inscribed, to be presented to you in the name and in behalf of the Society as a token of their affection and esteem."

President Anthon replied as follows:—

"Mr. Betts and gentlemen of the Society: It is with feelings of pleasure and thankfulness that I receive this magnificent token of your esteem, and, I may perhaps venture to say, your affection. So entirely unexpected is your gift, that I am not prepared with any remarks appropriate to the occasion. Let me, however, be permitted to say, that in the course of many years nothing has occurred to me of a more gratifying nature. The character of your testimonial is entirely in accordance with my taste. I could not have selected or suggested anything so desirable as this beautiful and thus far unique memorial of the foundation and incorporation of our Society. At the same time, and without any affectation of modesty, I am constrained to say that I regard this Medal not as an acknowledgment for services rendered, but rather as an encouragement to greater industry and zeal in furthering henceforward the interests of the elegant and instructive study to which our Society is devoted. May we all continue to profit by it, and to cherish the kindly feelings of which your valuable memento gives such acceptable evidence.

The election of officers then took place, resulting in the unanimous election of the following:—Charles E. Anthon, *President*; Daniel Parish, Jr., Frederic J. DePeyster, and Alexander Balmanno, *Vice-Presidents*; William Poillon, *Secretary*; Benjamin Betts, *Treasurer*; Isaac F. Wood, *Librarian*; Edward Groh, *Curator*.

The following exhibitions were made:—Mr. J. W. Haseltine, of Chapman's Patent Coin Cabinet. Mr. J. N. T. Levick, a fine album of Confederate money, among which was a \$100 interest bearing note, one of the rarest known. Mr. S. H. Chapman, a stater of Alexander the Great, exquisitely fine and uncirculated; also, a first bronze of Titus IVDea CAPta written across the field, an exceedingly rare type. Mr. Charles Pryer, a large number of coins, and a metallic amulet, probably of ancient Spanish or Phoenician origin, dug up at Rothkill Abbey, Ireland. Mr. Benjamin Betts, thirty-eight specimens of the coins and medals relating to the Franco-Austrian occupation of Mexico from 1862 to 1867. The most noteworthy among the coins was the 20 peso gold, 1866, of the Mexican mint, and several pieces of the silver from the mints of Guanajuato and Potosi; among the medals, was an interesting little medalet commemorative of the meeting of the Junta of Notables in 1863, on the obverse of which is the head of Maximilian facing left, without beard and the head bare. Rev. "Junta de los Notables" "Mexico 6 de Julio 1863" brass or composition, size 13; a medal, having for obverse the heads of the ill-fated emperor and empress, rev. Madonna of Guadalupe, silver, size 21; a large medal, struck to commemorate the return of Juarez to San Luis Potosi, obv. eagle, flags, cannon, &c., rev. Al | C° Presidente | Benito Juarez | en su vuelta | a S<sup>a</sup> Luis de Potosi | Febrero de | 1867, and an obituary medal of Maximilian, obv. head of the emperor facing right, rev. a tomb, Fame seated, weeping willow, &c. "Natus 6 Julio 1832 ✠ 19 Junii 1869" white metal, size 26. The remainder were of various metals and sizes, and were for military, civil and scientific merit.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Regular Meeting of this Society, was held June 7th, the Hon. Eli K. Price in the Chair. Mr. Chandler called to the attention of the Society an error in the obituaries of the late Joseph J. Mickley, in which it was stated that he was first president of the Society. This was incorrect, as the Hon. A. G. Coffin held this office the first year, and retired on account of his health not permitting him to occupy it.

A letter was read from Mr. Harzfeld, in reference to the restrikes of the 1804 dollar at the Mint, in which he stated that the curator of the Society was in error in thinking the reference was made to the "Eckfeldt" restrike; that later some twenty-five were struck; he mentioned also, other coins which had been similarly dealt with. Dr. W. S. King, United States Navy, presented to the Society a Dutch coin struck by the province of Zealand in 1786. Mr. Harzfeld presented a new Masonic Medal of Washington,

of which the die, a beautiful one, was cut by Mr. Key; he also exhibited a new medal commemorative of the Wyoming Massacre, of which the die was cut by Mr. Morgan, the designer of the new dollar. Mr. Chandler exhibited an interesting medal of Gustavus Adolphus, the property of Mr. G. B. North. Mr. Price presented to the Society casts from the stone memorials set up in the last century to mark the Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. William Trautwine read an interesting essay on the Ancient Pueblo Civilization. A letter was read from Professor J. D. Butler, of Madison, Wisconsin, accompanying his donation of a medal struck to commemorate the capture of the Morea, by the Venetians from the Turks. The death of Dr. Carl Berendt, a corresponding member was announced. Mr. John R. Baker was elected a resident member, and the Society adjourned till September.

### COIN SALES.

WE give a few of the prices obtained for the most desirable pieces at the Coin Sales mentioned in the last number.

THE first part of the great Fonrobert sale of American gold coins and medals took place at Berlin, 18 February, and the following days. This part included Canada and the United States. The sale can hardly have been a success. We add a list of all the pieces which brought as high as fifty marks: 4. Louis XIV, Canada 5 sous, 50 marks. 7. Louis XV, silver jeton, COL. FRAN. DE L'AM.<sup>n</sup> 52. 9 and 10, two of the same series, 50 each. 227, George I, pattern penny (Crosby, pl. III, 12), 148. 335, "LIBERTAS AMERICANA," in silver, 60. 365, Washington half dollar, in copper, 1792, 152. 366, Disme, 1792, 86. 405, half-dollar of 1796, 60. 1452, Eagle of Baldwin & Co., San Francisco, 1850, 61. 1458, double-eagle, 1853, 90. 1485, eagle, Pike's Peak, 1860, 67. 1510, Charles III, proclamation "IVAN ESTEVAN DE PENA FLORIDA, 1760, 51. 2713, "NEW YORKE IN AMERICA," 50. 3370, Carolina copper, 120. 5250, double-eagle, Mormon, 1849, 115. 5251, Deseret, 1860, 55.

Messrs. Bangs & Co., January 23 and 24, 1878:—*Dollars*, 1795, v. f. \$3.10; fair, \$2.13; 1796, small date, \$3.00; 1797, fair, \$2.10—\$2.75; 1798, \$2.45; 15 stars, fair, \$4.00; 1799, \$2.40; do. \$2.18; 1800, f. \$2.87; 1802, \$2.75; do. over 1, \$3.00; 1803, \$2.00; 1840, v. f. \$2.50; 1844, v. f. \$3.75; 1848, v. f. \$2.75; 1855, v. f. \$4.60; 1853, \$2.38; 1864, \$2.00; 1865, \$2.63. *Half-Dollars*, 1794, fair, \$3.00; 1797, fair, \$12.00; 1801, v. g. \$2.60; 1851 and 1852, N. O. \$2.20—\$2.00. *Cents*, 1793, rubbed, \$6.00; 1804, g. \$6.50; 1806, \$2.00; 1808, \$2.00; 1811, \$2.75; do. \$2.10; do. \$2.13, \$2.63; 1831, f. \$1.25; 1834, do. \$1.40; do. \$1.00; 1839, do. \$1.05. *Dollar, Iturbide*, \$2.25; do. \$3.00. *Pine Tree Shilling*, \$5.50, \$6.00. *Six Pence*, \$3.50; *Nickel Cent*, 1856, \$2.50; do. \$2.75. *Store Cards*—Suydam & Boyd, \$3.75; Treadwell, Kissam & Co., \$4.00. *Napoleon Medals*, \$3.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

Messrs. Bangs & Co., February 27 and 28.—*Cents*, 1793, wreath, v. f. \$20.00; do. Liberty Cap, \$6.00; do. g. \$9.00; 1794, \$2.60; 1796, f. \$12.00; 1798, f. \$11; 1804, f. \$24.00; 1810, \$3.00. *Half-Cents*, 1849, \$1.20; 1852, \$7.00; 1857, \$1.35; 1856, \$1.88; 1834, p. \$10.25; 1839, \$2.30; 1857, small date, \$1.80. *Dollars*, 1795, \$2.50, \$2.00; 1796, \$2.00; 1797, \$2.60; 1799, \$2.25; 1801, \$4.38; 1804, altered date, \$22.50! 1851, p. \$29.00. *Half-Dollars*, 1794, \$3.50; 1801, 2.10; 1802, \$4.50; 1803, \$2.50; 1807, \$3.20; 1852, N. O. f. \$2.65. *Half-Dime*, belonging to Mr. Levick, \$172.50; proof set, 1858, \$31.00. The "unique" Colonial was withdrawn.

### BOOK NOTICE.

*The Medalllic History of the United States of America. 1776—1876.* By J. F. Loubat, LL. D., Member of the New York Historical Society; Knight Commander of St. Stanislaus of Russia; Knight of the First Class of the Crown and of Frederick of Wurttemberg; Knight of the Legion of Honor of France. With 170 Etchings by Jules Jacquemart. [2 Vols. Royal 4to. pp. lxxx., 478; xvi., 86 Plates.] New-York: Published by the Author. 1878.

THESE beautiful volumes are an evidence of the taste, industry and assiduity of Dr. Loubat; the etchings are in the best style of the art by the celebrated Jules Jacquemart, of Paris. The paper is handmade, and of a superior quality, by Blanchet Freres & Kleber, Rives, France, especially for this work, while the letter-press reflects much credit on the printers, Francis Hart & Co., of New York City.

The first volume of the work contains correspondence in relation to the subject and engraving of the Medals, with various resolutions, documents, and acts of Congress, much of which is familiar to our readers, having been published in the *Journal*. The earlier Medals were struck in Paris under the direc-



tion of Mr. Jefferson,\* Dr. Franklin† and Col. David Humphreys,‡ who were favored with the suggestions of eminent connoisseurs abroad. There are eighty-six Medals engraved, giving the obverse and reverse of each. A complete list is as follows:

General George Washington, *Evacuation of Boston*. Major-General Horatio Gates, *Surrender of the British at Saratoga*. Brigadier-General Anthony Wayne, *Taking of Stony Point*. Lt. Col. De Fleury, *Stony Point*. Maj. John Stewart, *the same*. Maj. Henry Lee, *Paulus Hook*. John Paulding, David Williams, Isaac Van Wart, *Capture of Maj. Andre*. Brig. Genl. Daniel Morgan, *Victory of the Cowpens*. Lt. Col. Wm. A. Washington, *Cowpens*. Lt. Col. John Eager Howard, *the same*. Maj. Genl. Nathaniel Greene, *Eutaw Springs*. Acknowledgment of the U. S. A. by the Netherlands, *Libera Soror*.§ Treaty between the U. S. A. and the Netherlands, *Faustissimo Foedere Feuctae*.§ Libertas Americana, *Surrender at Saratoga & Yorktown*.§ Benj. Franklin, (2) *Natus Boston, &c.*, different reverses. Capt. John Paul Jones, *Capture of the Serapis*. George Washington, *President*. *Indian Peace Medal*. 1792.|| Diplomatic Medal, [See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. IX. 1875, pp. 65, 78.] John Adams, *President*. Capt. Thomas Truxton, *Action with the Vengeance*. Thomas Jefferson, *President*. Commodore Edward Preble,† *Bombardment of Tripoli*. James Madison, *President*. Captains—Isaac Hull, *Capture of the Guerriere*. Jacob Jones, *Capture of the Frolic*. Stephen Decatur, *Capture of the Macedonian*. Wm. Bainbridge, *Capture of the Java*. Lt. McCall, *Capture of the Boxer*. Lt. Wm. Burrows, *the same*. Captains—O. H. Perry, *Victory of Lake Erie*. J. D. Elliott, *the same*. Jas. Lawrence, *Capture of the Peacock*. Tho's Macdonough, *Victory of Lake Champlain*. Rob't Henley, *the same*. Lt. Stephen Cassin, *the same*. Captains—Lewis Warrington, *Capture of the Epervier*. Johnston Blakeley, *Capture of the Reindeer*. Maj. Genls. Jacob Brown, *Victories of Chippewa, Niagara & Erie*. P. B. Porter, *the same*. Br. Genls. E. W. Ripley, *the same*. Jas. Miller, *the same*. Maj. Genls. Winfield Scott, *Chippewa & Niagara*. E. P. Gaines, *the same*. Alex. Macomb, *Victory of Plattsburg*. Andrew Jackson, *Victory of New Orleans*. Captains—Cha's Stewart, *Capture of the Cyane & Levant*. Jas. Biddle, *Capture of the Penguin*. James Munroe, *President*. Maj. Genl. Wm. Henry Harrison, *Victory of the Thames*. Gov. Isaac Shelby, *the same*. Treaty with France, "*Gallia. et. America. foederata.*" John Quincy Adams, *President*. Andrew Jackson, *the same*. Col. Geo. Croghan, *Fort Stephenson*. Martin Van Buren, *President*. John Tyler, *the same*. Jas. K. Polk, *the same*. Maj. Genl. Zachary Taylor, *Rio Grande*. Maj. Genl. Zachary Taylor, *Monterey*. U. S. Brig.-of-War Somers. Maj. Genls. Winfield Scott, *Mexican Campaign*. Zachary Taylor, *Buena Vista*. Zachary Taylor, *President*. Millard Fillmore, *the same*. Franklin Pierce, *the same*. Com'r Duncan N. Ingraham, *Release of Kostra*. James Buchanan, *President*. Dr. Frederick H. Rose, *Kindness & Humanity*. Abraham Lincoln, *President*. Navy Medal of Honor. Army Medal of Honor. Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, *Victories of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga*. Cornelius Vanderbilt, *Gift of S. S. Vanderbilt*. Andrew Johnson, *President*. Wreck of the S. S. San Francisco, *To the Rescuers*. Cyrus W. Field, *Atlantic Cable*. Geo. Peabody, *Universal Education*. U. S. Grant, *President*. Geo. F. Robinson, *Heroic Conduct*. Loss of the Steamer Metis, *Courage and Humanity*. Centennial Medal, *American Independence*. Life Saving Medal, 1st Class. Ditto of the 2d Class. John Horn, Jr., *Heroic Exploits*.

We refer our readers to an advertisement of this valuable work, on the advertising pages. J. C.

## EDITORIAL.

NEW MEDALS.—The interest in Masonic Medals seems to be increasing. Within the last few months, Mr. Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y., has issued a Medal of the Old Round House, for Olive Branch Lodge, in Leroy, N. Y.; Mr. Harzfeld has brought out a Lafayette and a Washington with Masonic reverses; one of Socrates Lodge, New York, has appeared; Mr. I. F. Wood has issued a very interesting one of Holland Lodge, New York, and has one of Solomon Lodge in preparation by G. H. Lovett. All but the last of these are described in Mr. Marvin's list, pp. 5 et seq. of this number. Among other new Medals that have lately been offered to collectors, are those of Mr. Harzfeld's series—the Lincoln-Emancipation Medalet; the Washington Arms, dies by Key, and a very handsome Medal; one of Gov. McClellan; and one of Luther with three different reverses, for Sunday School prizes.

THE Mint engravers have just finished, on very short notice, a beautiful Medal for the Valley Forge Celebration. *Obverse*, Head of Washington. "George Washington, Commander in Chief." *Reverse*, "Valley Forge Centennial" and within a wreath, "In commemoration of the departure of the Continental Army June 19. 1778." Silver and copper. Size 24.

As Mr. Holland is absent from the city, we are obliged to defer the conclusion of his List of Centennial Medals to the October number. Several other interesting articles, and letters from correspondents which we have in type are also deferred to the next issue, to make room for the "Proceedings of Societies."

THE quips at the new Dollar continue: one joker says the eagle exhibits too much *soariness*; while according to another, the Goddess of Liberty has a regular Soldene mouth.

\* *Journal*, IX. p. 66.

† *Ibid*, pp. 29 and 31.

‡ *Ibid*, p. 30.

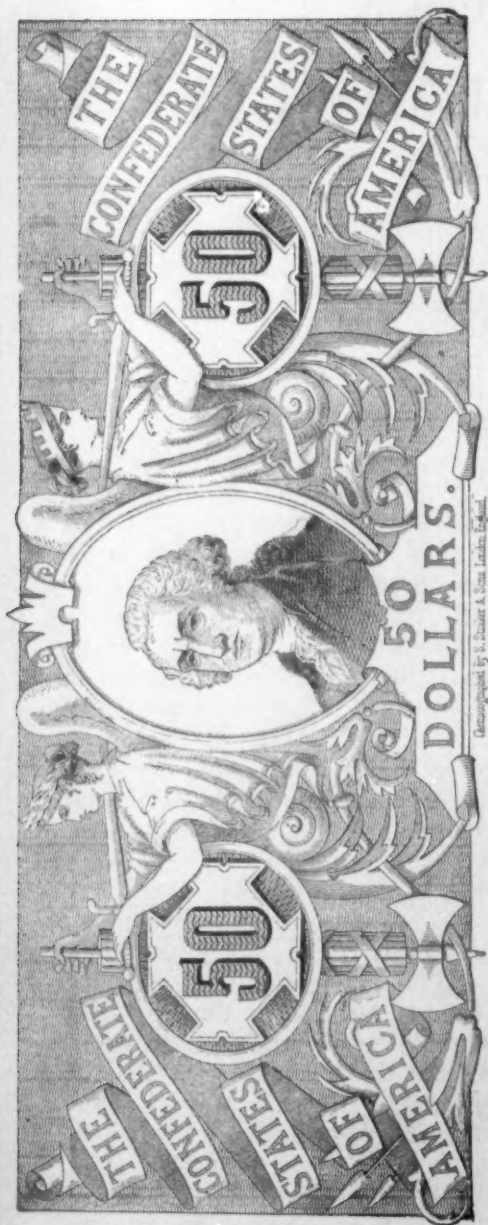
§ See *American Journal of Numismatics* of November, 1867, where there is an article on "Revolutionary Peace Medals," by Wm. S. Appleton, in which eight more medals are described of the same character as the three named above, which are certainly entitled to be classed with them, and still another is described by a correspondent in July, 1869, p. 19, Vol. IV.

|| We quote description: "Gen. Washington in uniform, facing the right, has a large medal suspended from around his neck: on the left, a pine tree; at its foot, a tomahawk; in the back-ground, a farmer ploughing. Exergue, George Washington President, 1792. Reverse, The arms and crest of the United States of America. Arms: Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules, a chief, azure. The escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle, displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll inscribed with this motto, E Pluribus Unum (*One out of many*). Crest, Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field." Silver, oval. Size 6½ long by 5 inches wide. Rudely made, and supposed to be unique.

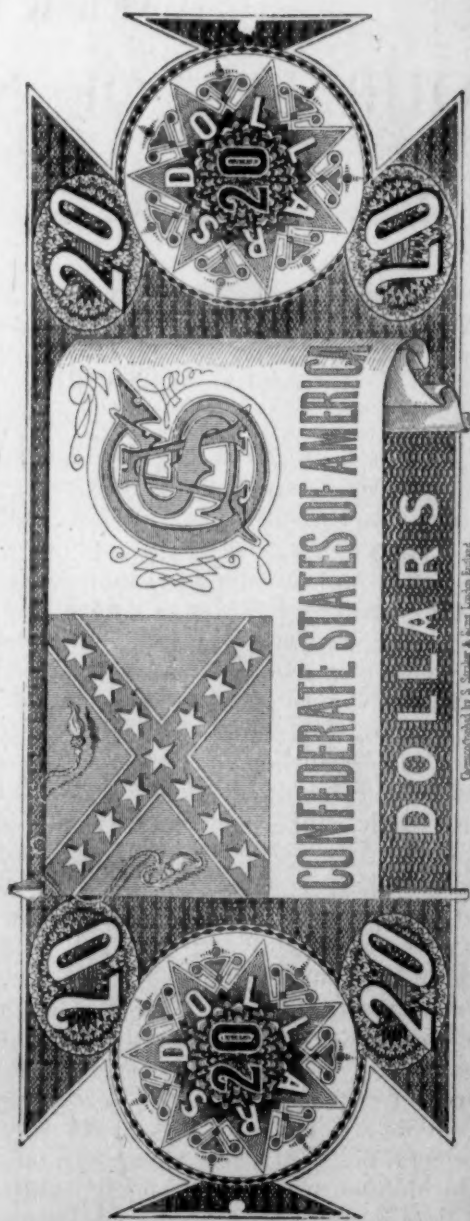
¶ See *Journal*, VI. pp. 49 et seq. for engraving and full account of this Medal. Also IX. p. 5.

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